

ITCS311 Quiz # 2

Student Name: Student ID:.....

1. Which of the following possible project sources most often reflects the broader needs of the organization?
 - a. User department
 - b. Development group
 - c. IS manager
 - d. Top management**
 - e. Production manager
2. Research has found that projects identified by individual departments or business units most often:
 - a. Have a narrow, tactical focus.**
 - b. Reflect diversity and have a cross-functional focus.
 - c. Have a strategic, organizational focus.
 - d. Will integrate easily with existing hardware and systems.
 - e. Have a very high systems development priority.
3. The analysis technique that uses a discount rate determined from the company's cost of capital to establish the present value of a project is commonly called:
 - a. return on investment (ROI).
 - b. break-even analysis (BEA).**
 - c. net present value (NPV).
 - d. future value (FV).
 - e. Currency Rate Analysis (CRA).
4. Which of the following is not a project initiation activity?
 - a. Establishing management procedures**
 - b. Dividing the project into manageable tasks
 - c. Establishing a relationship with the customer
 - d. Establishing the project initiation team
 - e. Establishing the project initiation plan
5. Which of the following is a project planning activity?
 - a. Establishing management procedures
 - b. Establishing a relationship with the customer
 - c. Estimating resources and creating a resource plan
 - d. Establishing the project management environment and project workbook
 - e. Establishing the project initiation plan**
6. A savings of \$5,000 resulting from data entry error reductions would most likely be classified as a(n):
 - a. Intangible benefit.
 - b. Qualitative benefit.
 - c. Tangible benefit.**
 - d. Operational benefit.
 - e. Profitable benefit.
7. The ratio of the net cash receipts of the project divided by the cash outlays of the project, enabling tradeoff analysis to be made between competing projects, is often referred to as:
 - a. Return on investment (ROI).
 - b. Break-even analysis (BEA).
 - c. net present value (NPV).**
 - d. Future value (FV).
 - e. Currency Rate Analysis (CRA).
8. A major outcome and deliverable from the project initiation and planning phase that contains the best estimate of a project's scope, benefits, costs, risks, and resource requirements.
 - a. Baseline Project Plan**
 - b. Walkthrough
 - c. Operational feasibility
 - d. Political feasibility

ITCS311 Quiz # 3

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9. The reframing characteristic of a good systems analyst is represented by which of the following statements?
- You must challenge yourself to look at the organization in new ways.**
 - Every fact must fit with every other fact.
 - Assume anything is possible, and eliminate the infeasible.
 - You should question everything.
 - Your role is to find the best solution to a business problem.
10. Techniques developed to keep the analysis effort minimal, yet still effective include:
- JAD.**
 - Interviewing.
 - Observations.
 - Document analysis.
 - Questionnaires.
11. The objective of project identification and selection is to transform a vague system request document into a tangible project description.
- True**
 - False
12. Questions in interviews and on questionnaires that have no pre-specified answers are:
- Nonspecific questions.
 - Closed-ended questions.
 - Open-ended questions.**
 - Investigative questions.
 - Exploratory questions.
13. Compared to interviews, questionnaires:
- take less time to complete.**
 - provide you with the chance to judge the accuracy of the responses.
 - are richer in information content than interviews.
 - are administered to fewer people.
 - provide the ability to ask follow-up questions.
14. Which of the following is a traditional method of collecting systems requirements?
- Business process reengineering
 - Interviews**
 - Joint Application Design
 - Rapid Application Development
 - Prototyping
15. The analysis of documents can help you identify:
- problems with existing systems.
 - special information processing circumstances that occur irregularly and may not be identified by any other requirements determination technique.
 - the reason why current systems are designed the way they are.
 - the organizational direction that can influence information system requirements.
 - all of the above.**
16. Forms are important for understanding a business because they:
- indicate the correct sequencing of tasks.
 - describe how particular tasks are performed.
 - indicate what data flow in or out of a system and which are necessary for the system to function.**
 - enable you to work backwards from the information on a report to the necessary data that must have been necessary to generate them.
 - identify duplicate efforts within a system.